BUSINESS NOTICES.

To ADVERTISERS .- The LARGE CIRCEharrow of The Tribuse in both city and country, and especially in families, renders it the best possible medium for all those who wish to make their business and wants known to the public in the way which will ensure the most prompt and profitable returns.

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

PEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL ER FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS:
FIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE. SECOND PAGE. Wanted. Seveng Maennes. Second Maentes. Boarding Powder Reservating Telegraph. Clothing. Clothing. Clothing. Water Give. Legal Notices, 4.—
Amisements. Window Shades. Copartnership. For Sals. Proposals. Sales by Austion. Sec. Hats. Odifferents. EIGHTH PAGE To Let. Odifferents. Phaenical. Coal. Proceing Por Europe, 4c.

BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CAN-BLISS'S COMPOUND COD LIVER OIL CANny.—This unrivaled curative for Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Influenza, &c. we have tried, and found it to be all that the
manufacturer claims for it. It is a most agreeable confection, and a most effectual remedy for the diseases that attack the throat and chest. It combines all the virtues of
Cod Liver Oil, but is entirely free from its repulsive tasts.
In all the cases in which we have known the Candy to be
used, it has been successful; and we cheerfully recommend it, with a caution against counterfoits. Inquire for
BLISS'S Candy, and receive no other. Price 25 cents a
package. For sale at wholesale or retail, by A. B. & D.
Sands, General Agents, 160 Fulton-st; Thomas & Maxwell,
46 William-st; John Milhau, 187 Broadway; Astor and
Irving House Drug Stores, and 116 Broadway.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY.

Coughing is worse. All night your next door neighbor,
Storms at your wretched bark.

And still with windpipe and with lungs you labor,
From light till dark.

At church you drown the preacher's choicest sentence,
With your "ugh! ugh! ch!-chism!"

And sin can't tell the summons to repentance,
From rank Socintanism

Sold by Mrs. W. Jenvis, 366 Broadway, and by drugrists generally.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT, 500 PRIZES AND MO BLANKS.—To be drawn at SHAFFERS 203 Broadway, any day in the year. Tickets from \$3 to \$10 for which an elegant sult of Youths or Childrens Clothing will be given. N. B. No wheel is used and no certificate required from a Committee to prove that all is fair, as each purchaser chooses his own gift from SHAFFER's immense stock, and all go away satisfied.

We would invite public attention to the sale of valuable Real Estate at Auction by Anthony 1.

BLEECKE, tomorrow, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of four new and valuable brown stone front houses and lots, known as 70, 72, 74, and 76 Twenty-seventh-st. and the two brown stone front buildings and lots 21 and 23 Lexington-av. Also will be sold at the Real Estate Sales room 7 Broad-st., the houses and lots known as 74 and 302 East Broadway; also the houses and lots 201 and 203 Division-st. New-York, and the houses and lots 201 and 203 Division-st. New-York, and the house and two lots 131 South Eight-st. Williamsburgh. Sale positive.—Maps can be had at the Sales rooms, 7 Broad-st.

Merchants, Manufacturers and all others who deem it advisable to make known their estab-lishments abroad, cando so conveniently, safely, and at the proper time, at the Agency of V. B. Palmars, who is duly appointed by the publishers of the best papers of the whole country, to receive and receipt for advertisements and subscriptions.

THE LADIES OF THE UNITER TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED,

"that if the American ladies knew the value of Walts'
"that if the American ladies knew the value of Walts'
NERVOUS ANTHOUR, no women in the world would be
more becultful; but the great variations of the cimate destroy their nervous system, before they arrive at the perfection of womanhood, which makes them deviatased,
feeble and sallow, which this remedy would prevent,
knowing, as we do, its component parts being extracts of
the most powerful and invigorating herbs of both the East
and West indies, the Mistletoe, &c." Can be had at Rushton and Clark, 110 Broadway, and 102 Nassau-st.

COUNSEL FOR THE SICK .-Consumption's heetic is the fatai rose
Planted by death!
Then wait not, while each fearful symptom grows;
The frequent cough, the chills that mock repose,
The short, obstructed breath.

Now! while tie yet to-day, the doom avert,

A sovereign cure employ.

Tar Canchalagua and Liverwort,
These are the elements that will convert
Your sorrow into joy!

For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co. depot, Gothic Hall, 316

Broadway, and by all the city retail drugglets. Price, in
large bottles, \$1, or 3 bottles for \$2.50. j143:TuThS4

LADIES ARE DAILY becoming more alive to the importance of an elegant hand. Those who have sequired the accomplishment under the tuition of Mr. Goldsmirth 289 Broadway speak in high praise of his system. His lades classes for the half price term, are very pope'er, and he is receiving an unusual number of private pupils.

CIRCUS .- The Amphitheatre in the Bowery, has in preparation, a superb Oriental Pageant, in which camels, elephants, horses, Arabs, with all the gorgeous trappings of the East will be introduced. On Thursday evening, Pentland the favorite Clown takes his benefit and makes valuable gifts to his audience.

SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF .- We SELLING OUT AND SELLING OFF.—We conders and that Mr. G. M. Bopins, 328 Grand-st. corner of Orchard, was completely overrun with enstoners the past week. Every body seems determined to obtain bargains while they are going. Siks, Shawis, Merinose and Veivets sold very cheap and went off quickly. This is all right. Mr. B is determined to seil out the whole of his stock this month, and the consequence is they obtain great bargains Merinors, Velvets, Shawis, Siks, Paramatiss, Alpacas, Delaines, Poplins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Calicees, Cravats, Gloves, Handserchiefs, &c. together with every other kind of Dry Goods remaining on hand. All must be sold. Greater bargains the coming week that ever. Ladies now is the time. the coming week than ever. Ladies now is the time

PARISIAN PERFUMERY IN THE UNITED TARISIAN PERFUNERY IN THE UNITED STATES—Those in want of realy good Perfunery should call at the Wholesale Depot of the "Panis Co." 26 Liberty—t. where they will find an article meaqualled by any ober house in New-York, either by "Gennine Farina." or by any other so called "Gennines." "An article to be really cheap, should be really good," is the Company's motio. Call and examine "All the productions of the "Socioté Hyghnique à Paris," are there to be found, and there only.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS .- Gentlemen have been in the habit of paying exorbitant prices for their Under Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs and Gravais, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Heariery, &c.; but if they will look over the assortment of Hithercock & Leabeat yes, on the corner of Broadway and Leonard-sts, they will find that they can get everything of the kind there, and for about one-half the price they have to pay at a gentlemen's furnishing store.

To THE LADIES .- The India Rubber House Gloves are invaluable to ladies at this season, preserving the hands coft and white while engaged in domestic affairs, are impervious to hat or cold water, are a peedy curs for chapped or rough hands, and are kimost as bandsome as black hid. For sale by D. Hobestan, 27 Ma'don'sne. Price five and six shillings.

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remody for Billions attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-acte, Gost, Giddiness, habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Depôt, 146 Williamst. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists.

424 av TuWThak?

VELVET CLOAKS AND SACKS; VELVET CLOAKS AND SACES, Cloth, Silk and Merino do, of the most desirable syles and patterns and at greatly reduced prices, may be found at Hitchcock & LEADBEATER'S, SI? Broadway, corner of Leonsrd's, where also every variety of Dry Goods, Silks, Shawls, Merinoea, De Laines, Cashmeres, Calicoca and everything else, in fact, that ladies wear or families use can be obtained cheaper than in any other part of the City. Their Sixpenny Calicoca and Shilling De Laines, as well as many of their other cheap goods, are most desirable for holiday presents for domestics.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

The Mayor was appointed Chairman, and Mr Valentine Clerk for the ensuing year, and Mr.

Knapp Treasurer.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Annual Tazes—Ald. Britton, Morgan, Bard.

Ointl Courts—Surrevant, Conklin. Cook.

County Offices—Franklin. Smith, Kelly.

Oriminal Courts and Police—Haws, Orifin, Shaw.

The Coroner's bill of \$2,558 for the last three months, and a bill of the Sheriff for \$930 for the same time in summoning Jurors, &c. and some other bills, were ordered to be paid.

The Committee reported in favor of correcting tax on petition of sundry persons, and adverse to

A resolution was offered that a Committee of

three be appointed with a view to petitioning the Legislature in favor of a more equal taxation throughout the State. To Committee on Taxes.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN STRUBESVILLE, Almost.—We are authorized to state that on last Saturday evening a person from Wheeling, claiming to be the agent of John Hunter, Esq. of that place, applied to Judge Leavitt, the District Judge of the U.S. for the District of Ohio, for process authorizing the arrest of two females (the property of Mr. Hunter) who, it was alleged, escaped from his service on the 25th of November. The agent produced competent proof of the fact that the females in question were the slaves of said Hunter, and had escaped from him to the State of Ohio; but as he had no written authority to act as the agent of the owner of the escaping slaves, Judge Leavitt declined issuing the pro-cess. The slaves were either known or supposed to be somewhere in Jefferson County. [Steubeaville Messenger.

We are again indebted to Mr. R. Mc Gregor for Boston papers in advance of the Mail.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14. Chestnut sts. PHILADELPHIA, and at Scollay's Building, Boston, is the anthorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

Young Men.—In consequence of prebagagement of Rooms the above Committee will meet at the BROAD-WAY HOUSE on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan-instead of Monday evening, according to adjournmen WM. D. ANDREWS, Chairman pro tem.

JACOB E. HOWARD, Secretaries pro tem. WM. F. T. CHAFMAN,

IT In Democratic Whig General Committee. -Broadway House, Dec. 17, 1850.—Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whig General Committee for 1851 to meet at the Broadway House on the second TUESDAY in January, (14th inst.) at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON SMITH, Chairman. C. Y. WEMPLE, JOSEPH M. PRICE, Secretarios.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Niagara sails from Boston To-Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Nothing has been heard of the Atlantic as we go to press this morning. She is having a long time of it.

In Congress, Yesterday. In the SENATE Mr. FELCH 'made a speech against the Bill to give the Public Lands to the States in which they are situated.

The House referred a resolution as to the expediency of reducing the value of our silver coins, refused to suspend the Rules, for sundry purposes, heard Mr. POTTER'S closing speech in favor of the Cheap Postage Bill, and then adjourned.

We ask attention to the report of the Superintendant of Schools, which we publish this morning. It will abundantly repay the reader for the time spent in the

Massachusetts-The Consummation.

To-day, all the signs indicate the first fruits of the coalition between the Free Soilers and 'the Democracy' of Massachusetts will be realized by the former in the election of CHARLES SUMNER to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Robert Rantoul, Jr., who is of the other party to the coalition, takes Mr. Winthrop's place is the Senate for the brief remainder of the present session. 'The Democracy ' have the Governor and Lieutenant Governor; the Council is to be divided as the Senators were; and there is to be a lot of new Judges made by legislating some of the present Whig Judges out of office. We trust Mr. Francis Bowen, by Whig help, is to be defeated in his grasp at a Life Professorship in Harvard University -having shown himself especially unfitted for the Chair of History in any seminary where the Divine Right of Kings to oppress and butcher is not upheld. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good,' and we trust the Whig Banner State of the Union will come up stauncher and better for this temporary suspension.

Mr. Sumner is the first U. S. Senator elected from Massachussetts in opposition to the Whig party for the last quarter of a century. The choice of such a man does honor to those who designated and have so resolutely stood by him. He is a gentleman, a scholar, a philanthropist, and some exported to Africa yearly \$643,136 of our of his Orations, especially that 'On the True Grandeur of Nations,' evinces a lofty Statesmanship decidedly in advance of a majority of those into whose hands our Nation's destinies have usually been confided. Mr. Sumner was a Whig, of the section termed 'Conscience' Whigs, down to 1848, when, with Charles Francis Adams, Henry Wilson, Charles Allen. &c. he revolted at the nomination of Gen. Taylor and helped John Van Buren to construct the Baltimore Platform. 'Prince John' got off that platform-the malicious said, in order to be U. S. Senator-while Mr. Samner hung on, and has become a Senator while the Prince has n't. But no one can tell

how soon he may. Mr. Summer will find in the Senate no superiors in scholarly attainments, and hardly one in comprehensive liberality of views. We shall confidently expect his vote, and hope for his voice, in favor of Free Land for the Landless. He may win a high place in the Senate, and he may make a decided failure through fastidiousness and self-consideration. Should it be in him to forget himself, his party complications, his possible fortunes, and vote and speak on each question without regard to anything but the decision of that question in such manner as best to promote the general weal, his election will prove fortunate for bimself and the Country. We rather think it is in him to take this course. Time will show.

-Coalitions are usually esteemed patriotic, self-sacrificing, beneficent and all that, when our party is mixed up with them; but when our side loses by them, then they are corrupt, unprincipled, scandalous-a 'union of lust and shame,' &c. Yet we rather incline to think that the coalescing minorities in Massachusetts have made a good thing of it. 'The Democracy' obtain what they love dearly-to wit, 'the Spoils;' the Free Soilers secure a voice in the U. S. Senate, and that the voice of one of their ablest, most esteemed and deserving members. Very likely, the Coalition may give the Whigs a majority over them both next year; but then they will only go out, and their U. S. Senatorship and year's swing at the offices cannot be taken from them. On the whole, we think it was a clever thought of their leaders to hunt in the same pack, and in admirable contrast to the stupidity of the Whig managers who have enterprise enough to seize upon the

undertook to throw Horace Mann overboard. But the Free Soilers who have just voted for Boutwell, Cushman and Rantoul-none of them even pretending to be Free Soilers-in order to make Charles Sumner U. S. Senator, cannot plausibly pretend after this not to see how a sincere Free Soiler could vote for Gen. Taylor. They have acted (we think wisely) on the very principle so vehemently denounced by them of 'doing evil that good may come' -of securing what good they might rather than lose everything by insisting on having everything. We trust they will be less bigoted and more charitable hereafter.

African Commerce.

The Colonization Journal for January, contains several carefully prepared tables giving an interesting view of the commerce which England and the United States carry on with Africa. This commerce is already large, and, more than any other, is capable of being indefinitely increased. During fifteen years ending with 1841, the imports of England from the West Coast of Africa, amounted to nearly fourteen millions and a half of dollars, or nearly one million yearly. The principal articles were gum senegal and ivory, of each of which above a quarter of a million of dellars were imported yearly. Next to these in importance, were beeswax, palm oil, teak and other woods, hides, rice, spices and coffee. During the same period the exports of British goods to the same region, amounted to a little more than twenty-three and a half millions of dollars. or above a million and a half yearly. The heaviest item of these was manufactured cottons, of which the average value of \$652,084 was taken yearly throughout the whole period. Next to this, arms and ammunition were in demand, the transactions in them being to the amount of \$446,000 yearly. Among the other items, we notice articles of iron and steel yearly, \$70,556; empty casks and staves, \$58,419; hardware and cutlery \$48.315; haberdasher's articles, \$42,214; brass and copper manufactures, \$41.461; salt, \$26,263; soap and candles, \$12,754, &c. &c. At the same time the British exports of foreignarticles amounted to near half a million of dollars yearly, the larger portion of which consisted of India cottons, though near one fifth of the same was tobacco, produced in Maryland and Virginia. And since the year 1841 the trade between England and Africa has become considerably larger. From 1839 to 1844 inclusive, McCulloch estimates the exports to the Western Coast at \$2 .-300,000 a year and to the whole of Africa at \$7,000,000 a year, and his figures are probably under, rather than over the truth.

The trade of the United States looks small compared with the above. In the six years ending with 1849 we had of African products the value of three millions three hundred thousand dollars, or more than half a million yearly. The largest item in the list is hides and skins, of which we have taken yearly \$182,556; next to this is bullion \$86,778; dyewood \$18,083; coffee \$16,203; spices \$18,479; nuts \$8,589; copper ore \$3,214; dates \$3,436, &c., &c. During the same time we have own products and \$60,833 of foreign merchandize. The chief articles are tobacco \$151,195, cotton fabrics \$148,998, spirits \$107,953, gunpowder \$52,997, flour

843,419, &c., &c. The fact that both Great Britain and the United States export a great deal more in value to Africa than they receive thence is striking. The British imports from Africa during the fifteen years above mentioned were \$14,421,569; the exports to Africa \$23,626,086,-the former amounting to less than two-thirds the value of the latter. So with the United States; in the six years referred to, the exports to Africa were \$4,223,824, while the imports from there were but \$3,317,572, a difference of near a million. In the case of England this difference may easily be accounted for by the fact that the bullion brought from Africa to that country is not included in the returns, and by the heavy expenditures made by the military and naval establishment kept up in Africa. These expenditures are made in the form of bills on London which go back in payment for cargoes of goods. But in the case of the United States there is not such a reason for the discrepancy, which it must be remembered does not include the profits made by our dealers on the ventures they send out. Our ships, no doubt, spend money on the coast, but not enough to cover the difference in question, and we are driven to suppose that it is covered by bills drawn in payment for

slaves sent to Cuba or Brazil. The facts above set forth indicate very plainly the extent to which our commerce with Africa is capable of being developed. The principal article of British trade with that Continent is manufactured Cotton, whose raw material is of American production, and in whose fabrication in the rude forms in which it is there demanded, we are able to compete with the world. There is no good reason why that business should not be enlarged ten-fold, nor why we should not do the greater part of it. Let us once have the means of regular and rapid communication with the Western Coast and we shall see our markets enriched with new and valuable commodities, while a steady and ever extending demand is opened for the products of our labor. It is impossible to estimate the benefit which the United

States may derive from this source if we only

opportunity. The country which first connects itself with Africa by a sufficient line of steamships will inevitably gain possession of this great and inviting trade. If we do not do it at once England will be ahead

Nor should we forget the many considerations urging to this enterprise other than those of a commercial nature. We are persuaded that nothing which we could now do would tend so powerfully to the suppression of the Slave Trade and the civilization of Africa. There are universal ends whose importance in the career of the human race cannot be over-estimated. This nation can well afford to make a serious and efficient effort toward their realization.

Illinois-Governor's Message. Gov. King's message was presented to the Missouri Legislature on the 3d inst. It is a docment of awful length. After the cut and died ex. pressions of gratitude to Providence, the Gov. looks into the finances. The State is doing well On the 1st October, 1850, there was in the Treasury the sum of \$488,194 55. But the revenue for the two years ending October 1, 1850, was \$520,735 29: and it is estimated that the revenue for the next two years, if there be no change in the present laws, will not fall short of \$650,800. The amount of taxable property in the State is set down at \$79,456,547 97; of which the assessed value of lands is \$31,512,391 77; of town lots, \$22,441,468; of slaves, \$17,772,180. and other personal preperty, \$7,731,508 20 .-The State now owes the Bank \$124,026 47 .-The separation of the State from the Bank is re. commended, the State selling out its interest and withdrawing the investment in the Bank's stock of the Literature and Common School funds, the charter to be extended, \$2,500,000 of private stock to be allowed, the State reserving, but not using the other \$2,500,000 authorized by the Constitution. The State debt is \$956,261, but from this two sums are to be taken, which will reduce it to \$922,261 40; and from this may also be deducted \$272,263 30, amount of State stock in the Bank. During the year 1851, \$265,261 of debt falls due, and this has to be provided for by the Legislature. The Governor proposes that if the revenue be not sufficient, the University funds shall be withdrawn from the Bank, and used for the purpose, the State paying interest thereon.

The Governor argues strongly for Homestead Exemption; asks \$10,000 more for the Lunatic Asylum ; urges the draining of the swamps in the south of the State; supports sundry railroads; asks for a geological survey of the State, and finally discusses at great length the Slavery ques-tion and the power of the General Government, soins for non-intervention as to the new Territo-ries.

Gov. REID of North Carolina delivered his Inaugural Address before the General Assembly on the 1st inst. He thinks the North threatens the Union. "A solemn sense of public duty impels him to declare, that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South have already proceeded to the furthest allowable point." Accordingly be proposes to let the North know that it must stop, and that North Carolina won't stand it any more, because she knows her rights, and knowing dare maintain them, then "if the awful calamity must come-which God forbid !- let the consequences fall upon those whose madness and folly have provoked it."

After this fustian the Governor comes to business. He proposes more stringent regulations to prevent slaves from running away; a judicious system of Internal Improvements would also be a first rate thing; Education must be cared for, and the agitation against the long-tried plan of distributing the School Money according to Fedral population had better stop; the suffrage ught to be extended, so that there shall be no distinction between voters for members of the Senate and House of Commons, and the change can be made better by the Legislature than by a Convention: Judges and Justices of the Peace ought to be chosen by the People; finally the Governor will ever lend a hand to promote the

Massachusetts.-The numerous party coalitions taking place in this State are rapidly obliterating party lines, so far as National issues are concerned. The well known button manufacturer of Easthampton, (SAMUEL WILLISTON,) who has just been nominated for Congress by the Free Soilers in the VIth District, is claimed by both the Courier and the Atlas of Boston, as a uniform, warm, decided, thorough going Whig. Mr. Williston's regular Whig opponent is GEORGE T. DAis, and the 'National Democracy' present Chester W. Chapin of Springfield. It is extremely doubtful whether an election will be effected at the next trial.

In the VIIth District, where the Free Soilers made no District nomination at the last State Election, JOEL HAYDEN has been nominated for Congress by the Free Soilers, and what is remarkably strange, a series of anti-coalition resolves were adopted, which are not to be pubished until the union of the Free Soilers with the Nationals' is completely consummated in the election of a Free Soil U. S. Senator. So says the Poston Post, which ought to know. The election in the Districts where no choice

was made last time, (Districts II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and X, takes place next Monday. When will the vancies in the IId and IVth Districts be

OHIO .- That portion of the Opposition who are disgusted with the Hunkerism of many of their old leaders, have called a Young Men's 'Democratic' State Convention, to meet in Columbus on the 21st of May. The call appears in the States. man. The Locos have at last awoke to the importance of the many Reforms demanded by the people, and too long denied by the mis-called 'Democracy whenever they have attained power.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the report that M. Bois le Compte, the Minister of France to the United States, was about shortly to return from his mission on account of the climate not agreeing with his health, says that there is no oundation whatever for the report and that the Minister himself is in excellent health.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES -The bark Dougas, which arrived at Boston yesterday, brings dates from Buenos Ayres to Nov. 24. The Packet contains a highly eulogistic article

on the death of Gen. Taylor, and also the official Government correspondence aunouncing the same. The Argentine authorities ordered the members of the civil and military departments to wear the customary badge of mourning in respect to his memory.

Intelligence of his death was received on the

26th of October, and on the following day the flags of the U. S. Consulate, and those of the American shipping in port, were displayed at half mast, as were also those of the Consul-Generals of Brazil and Sardinia and the Consuls of Demark, Sween, Great Britain, Netherlands, Hamburg and We learn, verbally, that the political news con-

tinues to be of a warlike nature. Brazil, according to the idea of Rosas, has not acted properly, and it is thought a struggle between the two powers will be the consequence:

The Whig General Committee.

We present the names of such of the Delegates elect as were published. The Committee meets this evening for organization at the Broadway

this evening for organization at the Broadway House:

Second Ward — James Kelly, E. J. Mercer, Gideon Chron, Wm. Patten, Daniel P. Smith.

Thend Ward — James E. Wood, William L. Shardlow, Levi Folsam, Junius T. Starg, T. Spencer Kirby, Fourth Ward — John Nies, Alex, Jackson, Jas. Hudson, Amos J. Williamson, Henry Topping.

Fifth Ward — Sylvantas S. Ward, John F. Rodman, Jos. W. Meeks, James V. Rich, John McKlumin.

Sixth Ward — (Contested.)— First Ticket — Daniel A. Websier, Abraham Fiorentine, Owen W. Brennau, Wm. E. Robinson and William H. Sparks.

Second Ticket.— J. B. Taylor, John Hooper, Geo. W. Williamson, John Boardman, Theodollus Bates.

Sevanth Ward — Charles Modougail Morris DeCamp, Andrew Blenkley, James Arkerman, Theodore Kelly.

Ninth Ward — Contested.)— First Ticket — Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Frost, William Dunning, Abm. VanNorden, Robert Peterson.

Second Ticket.— Daniel L. Uliman, A. F. Peniz, A. L. McDonald, Chas. Sonkley, John Slosson.

Tenth Ward — H. Hobart Haws, John Carr, Samuel F. Bartol, Barnshas W. Osborn, Horstio Reed, Thirstenner, Ward — Cheester Drigge, John M. Knox, Linus W. Stovers, James D. Oliver, William N. Biskeman.

Sixtenner Ward — Cheester Drigge, John M. Knox, Linus W. Stovers, James D. Oliver, William N. Biskeman.

Sixtenner Ward — Contested.)—First Ticket.— Washington Smith, A. W. Bradford, Samuel De Lamater, Geo. Merritt, John McIntyre.

Second Ticket.— A. W. Bradford, G. G. Campbell, Richard Winthrop, Wm. Turner, C. B. Leete.

Seventennin Ward — Contested.)—First Ticket.— Washington Smith, A. W. Bradford, Samuel De Lamater, Geo. Merritt, John McIntyre.

Second Ticket.— A. W. Bradford, G. G. Campbell, Richard Winthrop, Wm. Turner, C. B. Leete.

Seventennin Ward — Contested.)—First Ticket.

Seventennin Ward — John J. Herrick, Henry Soyder, Chas. G. Dean, Maithew H. Chase, George H. Franklin.

Eightenner Ward — Gontested.)—First Ticket.— Washington Smith, A. W. Bradford, Samuel De Lamater, Geo. Merritt, John McIntyre.

Second Ticket.— A. W. Bradford, Samuel De Lamater, Geo

The Whig Almanac for 1851. A tabular statement of the Political Divisions and Local Governments of the WEST INDIES .comprising the name of each Island, the Power to which it belongs, the name and title of its Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or President, and the Seat of Government, will be found in this Almanac. This table also comprises a statement of the Population and number of Square Miles of each Island.

CONSPIRACY CASE.

Court of General Sessions ... MONDAY. Before the Recorder and Ald. Franklin and Concklin. SENTENCE OF NILES AND ROBERTS

These prisoners, who were convicted at the December Term of obtaining \$2,000 from Mr. Henry Havens by false pretenses, were this morn ing called out for sentence. Long before the members of the Court arrived the Court room was crowded to overflowing with persons from all classes in society. The prisoners were brought into Court a little before 12 o'clock. Niles looked exceedingly depressed, while Roberts wore his usual smile. The Recorder addressed Niles at length, aliuding to the enormity of the offense of which he had been convicted. He spoke of his education, his position in life, his young family, and all the circumstances which surrounded the prisoner, and which ought naturally to have prevented his engaging in practices of an illegal nature—practices which connect I son of vile character—a prostitute. nnect him with a per

His Honor then dwelt on the devastation pro duced in the family of Mr. Havens, an old and respectable citizen, whose wife had been so bowed down by the stigms brought upon her husband, that she was no longer living. She had been called to another world since the commencement of this trial. The daty, said the Recorder, which I am now about to perform is an exceedingly painful one, but the law must be vindicated. The sentence of the Court is, that you be incarcerated in the State prison at Sing Sing for 2 years and 6 months, and that you pay a fine of \$2,000, and that you remain imprisoned until that fine be paid. Roberts was next addressed by the Recorder. who said that his case was somewhat different from that of Niles. It had been said that your conduct could be explained. It is much to be regreted that such explanation has not been made. After a few more words addressed to the prisoner the Court sentenced him to serve 30 days in the City Prison and to pay a fine of \$250.

The officers then removed the prisoners, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the Court could, through the aid of its officers, preserve silence. As soon as the prisoners were removed the crowd dispersed and the ordinary business of

the Court was resumed.

Sentenced.—John H. Pittman, convicted last week of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Plea of Guilty.—John Brown pleaded guilty to a grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. or two years.

Convicted.—John Henry was convicted of steal-

ing sovereigns from Henry Realy at a house in James at and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Adjourned.

MOBILE.

New Year's Balls-Defalcation-Disunion. MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 2

To the Editors of The Tribune. "Merry Christmas" and "happy New Year" have passed in gayety, brilliancy, sleet, rain and hail. The Cowbellions, a Society of twenty years standing, composed of no one knows whom, and coming from no one knows where, always appearing in masks and representing some by-gone scene, held their annual ball on New Year's Eve at the Theater, to which a house full of ladies and gentlemen had free tickets; the scene was "1st of May in Merry England," as long ago as she was Merry England-the ladies the light fantastic toe" as gracefully and freely with "the unknown" as with the familiars, "and all went merrily as a marriage bell."

"The Strikers," an imitation or branch of the above, also had their annual ball at the Alhambra; they masked themselves in goats heads and carried badges of their different trades or occupations; they looked neat and even gaudy, but thrusting such ugly noses into ladies faces, I thought quite ill-bred and ungentlemanly; the Indies seemed satisfied and even pleased, who else has anything to say in the matter?

The defalcation of Rufus Green, Secretary of the Firemens' Insurance Co. it is said, will not be much short of \$80,000. He has always stood high here as a goatlemen and Chairman.

high here as a gentleman and Christiau—was an elder in the Church, and first among the Masons in the State. The Disunionists are more calm and considerate,

than they have been, and men ask one another jokingly, if "they are sound on the Southern quesjokingly, if "they are sound of the seriously now. tion,"—but little is said about it seriously now.

Your correspondent. E. C. J.

Admiralty Rules.

Admiralty Rules.

SUFREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—
December Term, 1850.—Ordered, That the following supplemental rules be added to the rules beretofore adopted by this Court for regulating proceedings in Admiralty:

In all suits in personam where a simple warrant of arrest issues and is executed, bail shall be taken by the Marchal and the Court for the court of t

taken by the Marshal and the Court in those cases only in which it is required by the laws of the State, where an arrest is made upon similar or analagous process issuing from the State Courts. g. And imprisonment for debt, on process issuing out of the Admiralty Court, is abolished in all cases where, by the laws of the State in which the Court is held, imprisonment for debt has been or shall be hereafter abolished upon similar or analogour process issuing from a State Court.

The twenty-seventhrule shall not apply to cases where the sum or value in direct description.

where the sum or value in dispute does not ex-ceed \$50, exclusive of costs, unless the District Court shall be of opinion that the proceedings prescribed by that rule are necessary for the purposes of justice in the case before the Court.

All rules and parts of rules heretofore adopted, inconsistent with this order, are hereby repealed and appelled.

It is further ordered, That these rules be pub

lished in the next volume of the reports of the de-cisions of this Court, and that the Clerk cause them to be forthwith printed and transmitted to

the several District Courts.

Test: WM. THOS. CARROLL,
Clerk Supreme Court of the United States.

CHANCERY RULE.

Ordered, That the fortieth rule, heretofore adopted and promulgated by this Court as one of the rules of restriction. the rules of practice in suits in equity in the Circuit Courts, be, and the same is hereby repealed and annulled. And it shall not hereafter be neces-sary to interrogate a defendant, specially and par-ticularly upon any statement in the bill, unless the complainant desire to do so, to obtain a dis-covery. Test: Wm. Thos. Carroll, Glork Suprems Gourt of the United States.

Tribune's Special Dispatches.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Scuntor.

Special Dispotch to The Tribune.
HARRISBURGH, Pa. Monday, Jan. 13-94 P.M.
The long agony is over at last. Richard BROADHEAD, ex-M. C. of Northampton Co. has been nominated by the Opposition caucus for the U. S. Senate for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, the present in-cumbent. Mr. Broadhead was nominated on the 12th ballot by the friends of ex-Secretary Buchanan, receiving 34 votes to 24 for Judge GRORGE W. WOODWARD (Cameron Democrat) and 9 scattering. The election of Senator is to take place to-morrow, (Tuesday) when the tug of war commences, provided the Legislature agree to elect on that occasion.

Articles Intended for the London Fair-

Fraud upon Government.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.
The Central Committee will not accept articles for the London Industrial Exhibition after February 1. It has been ascertained that Government

is largely defrauded by the use of Postage Stamps. They have been used two or three times over. Stamped envelopes are proposed to obviate the difficulty.

Mr. J. L. Curry of N.Y. is nominated for District Judge in California.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Seventh Page.

From Bermuda-Storm-Wrecks. &c.

The steamer Osprey, from Bermuda, with advices to the 18th inst. has arrived.

The brigantine Belfast, from New-York, was wrecked on the 3d inst. on the south side of Bermuda.

muda. She is a total loss.

The brig Leander, from Hayti for Boston, was wrecked on the 23d of December. Her cargo of logwood and coffee, and the vessel, were a total loss. The crew were saved by the Favorice for loss. The crew were saved by the Favorite, from Alexandria, which sustained slight damage, and

arrived at Bermuda.

The whaling bark Wade, of New Bedford, was at Bermuda, leaking badly. She has 1,300 bbls oil.
The brig New York encountered heavy galos, and lost part of her deck load of cattle. She arrived at Bermuda on the 8th, with part of her crew in irons for mutiny. Captain Baker was

The brig Pursuit from Jamaica for Philadelphia
was wrecked off Fortune Island.
The English batk Miranda from St. Kitts, with
a cargo of sait, was dismasted and arrived at Ber-

muda on the 3d.

The bark Panchetta, 54 days from Buenos Ayres for New York, touched at Bermuda for water on

The Monumental City, from Baltimore for California, broke down in the gale of the 23d Becember, and was put into Bermuda on the 28th ult.— She cannot proceed The same gale hove down the bark Fomandina,

from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos, and broke Capt.
Thompson's arm. She put into Bermuda.
The brig Swan, for New York, sailed 7th.

The Bermuda papers report a terrific gale on he 3d inst.

Advices from Dominica and St. Lucia report

great injury to crops by heavy rain. Nova Scotla Railroad.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 13, 1851.

The Newfoundland steamer reports, via Boston, that the British Government had agreed to guarantee the loan for building the Nova Scotia part of the Portland and Halifax Railway, is premature, if not false. Mr. Hone had received no intimation of Earl Grey's answer when the Niagara sailed. The weather during the last four days has been calm and warm. calm and warm.

The Missouri Senatorial Election. BALTIMORS, Monday, Jan. 13. Senator Benton has received a dispatch from

St. Louis this afternoon, announcing that the elec-tion was over and that it was "all right." How do the Hunkers feel now

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Maryland Treasurer's Report for the past year shows the receipts to have been \$1,227,000 and disbursements \$1,467,000—balance in the Treasury on ist December \$245,000.

The steamer Elkton, loading with cotton, has been burned to the water's edge on Chattanooga River.

Preston Hall, the Railroad Engineer, Las been

acquitted to day at York, Pa. on a charge of man-slaughter, in running a train over and killing a man named Winter.

Court of Appeals.
ALBANY, Monday, January 13.
No. 16. argued—18, reserved—19 and 20, argued together but not concluded. During the P. M. session, Nos. 19 and 20 were concluded, 21 reserved, and the opening argument on 22 con-

The Smuggling Case of the Ningara-Governor of Massachasetts-From Monte Video. Boston, Monday, Jan. 13. Joseph Dollimer, sailmaker, East Boston, has been arrested charged with being concerned in the smuggling from the steamship Niagara. The

bonds given by the agent of the vessel to release Mr. Boutwell was inaugurated as Governor

Letters from Monte Video of the 22d Nov. state that extensive preparations are making in Brazil for a war with Buenos Ayres.

The Weather.... By Bain's Line, 20 Walls of Monday, January 13, 1251
Buffalo, S P. M.—Weather mild; Wind SW; been snow Rochester, 8 P.M - Mild and cloudy; a March day,

Auburn, 8 P. M.—Fine all day; little snow in morning.

Ogdensburgh, 8 P. M.—Mild and pleasant; WindW. 35
Syracuse, 8 P. M.—Cloudy; light 8 wind. 46
Utica, 8 P. M.—The thaw continues with flurries of snow and rain; WindW. 57
Fort Plain, 8 P. M.—Some snow all day; Wind SW. 32
Troy, 8 P. M.—Mild and pleasant. 35
Albany, 8 P. M.—Mild and pleasant. 35
Albany, 8 P. M.—Mild and pleasant. 36
Boston, 6 P. M.—Clear; Wind W. 48
Providence, 6 P. M.—Clear Wind W. 38

SENATE....Washington, Monday, Jan. 13
The Annual Report of the number of persons employed in the War Department was received and read. XXXIst CONGRESS Second Session

Messrs. TURNEY and JOHN DAVIS presented pe-tition of inventors relating to amendment of the Patent Laws.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of five hundred citizens of the United States in favor of the freedom of the Public Lands to actual settlers.

Mr. COOPER presented three petitions from Delaware and Chester Counties in Pennsylvania.

asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave He said that it was the invariable rule with him, whenever any petition was respectful in terms, and was on a subject within the legitimate

powers of Congress, to present it.

He was informed that the petitioners were highly respectable persons but he believed that in their petition they asked that which the people

of Pennsylvania generally did not desire.

He believed the great body of the people of

Pennsylvania are satisfied with the settlement of the subject of Slavery made at the last session, and do not desire that it should be disturbed. They desire the acts of the last session to cos tinue—they desire to stand by them and carry them out in good faith.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Com Mr. Cooper also presented a number of peli-tions against the extension of the area of free-dom. Tabled. Also a large number of petitions in favor of a modification of the Tariff.

Mr Coopen gave notice of a bill to change the wode of collecting duties on imports from foreign A large number of petitions and memorials were

The bill granting to Wisconsin a donation of the Public Lands to supply a deficiency in the former grant for purposes of Internal Improvements, of dered on Friday to be engrossed, was taken up

and passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, (Ky) moved to take up the Joint Resolution from the House, authorizing the assignment of Military Land Warrants, so as to throw the lands of the poor soldier in the market-